

JOSEFA ZOZAYA VALDÉS  
(1822-1860)

Monterrey, Nuevo León

Mexico's Heroine

September 23, 1846

By

María de la Garza Dellinger

October 18, 1996

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JOSEFA ZOZAYA VALDES  
(1822-1890)  
Monte Carlo, Mexico

In memory of two Josefas:

Josefa Zozaya Valdés de de la Garza, and her great-niece, Josefa Zozaya Rodriguez de Cantù, my maternal grandmother. These were two women who faced life's challenges with resourcefulness, creativity, and courage.

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# JOSEFA ZOZAYA VALDÉS (1822-1860)

Monterrey, Nuevo León  
Mexico's Heroine  
September 23, 1846

Growing up in Brownsville, Texas, we heard about the first battles of the war between the United States and Mexico. A war that had really started long before these first skirmishes, but which saw its first physical battles in May of 1846, and would not be recognized as having ended until after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was formally ratified, and exchanged in May of 1848. (1). The emotional side of that war between the United States and Mexico would linger on, and perhaps even today, when the subject of that particular war comes up on the border, there remains a somber shadow of unsatisfactory reasons, questions, answers, and responses.

When I was a child in Brownsville, Texas, there were two places that were recognized as landmarks from that war. There was one that was the site of the first battle fought in that war, at a place called Palo Alto. And to this day, it is still a barren, sandy plain on the way to the Gulf of Mexico where the beach is called Boca Chica, and where the mouth of the Rio Grande River meets the Gulf of Mexico. This land where Palo Alto is, in the 1930's, was owned by an old Brownsville family named Lerma. A second battle ground was at a place called Resaca de la Palma, on the northwestern edge of what would become the city of Brownsville, Texas. Until the early 1990's there was a simple granite marker to indicate this place. Recently, there has been more recognition of these battle sites.

A first-person account of events at this time given in 1896 by William Neale, then 85 years of age, describes the area of Brownsville in 1846, as being just corn and cotton fields, with cattle and wild horses, and with many indians in the area, and with just a few scattered rudely made structures. Matamoros across the Rio Grande, was developed as a city, and most of the American civilians in the area, had businesses and sturdy homes there. Matamoros also had two forts, one on the right bank of the Rio Grande, called Fort Conejo on Santa Cruz Point, and another at another part of the city called Fort Paredes. (2).



James Polk had promised that if he were elected President, he would follow through on the annexation of Texas. He was inaugurated as President of the United States on March 4, 1845. By July 4th, 1845, Texans had voted to agree to Texas' being annexed by the U.S. It was a time of great tension in the border area. Zachary Taylor was ordered to move U. S. troops to Corpus Christi, Texas, to prepare for any hostile action from Mexico.

It seemed that with the slightest of provocations, a war with Mexico could begin at any time. In order to be ready and better prepared, General Zachary Taylor, in March of 1846, ordered a fort constructed near the Rio Grande River on acreage just across from Matamoros, Tamaulipas.

The Fort was being built when the two first battles of the war that would be known as the war between the U. S. and Mexico took place. It was early May of 1846. General Taylor and his troops fought and defeated Mexican troops at Palo Alto and at Resaca de la Palma. Then on May 9th, the partly constructed fort was attacked. An American Sergeant was killed. Major Jacob Brown, the Commandant of the Fort, was shot in a leg, and died a few days later as a result of that wound. On May 17, 1846, General Taylor decreed that the Fort would be called Fort Brown in Major Brown's memory. (3).

Fort Brown would remain a very visible symbol, and a legacy of that war. It would also give Brownsville, Texas, its name, and would continue as a military post for over a hundred years. It was an infantry post, but I recall it, too, as having lots of horses. My mother recalled how in 1917, troops marched and rode out and down Elizabeth Street in 1917, during World War I, on their way to Europe. It was a post still active in World War II.

There were several personal memories of that Fort. One was hearing cannons going off: the sound was similar to what we hear today at 4th of July fireworks displays when the launchers release giant fireworks. It seems that those cannons went off each day when the flag was raised, or when it was lowered. We lived less than two miles from Fort Brown, and we could also hear the daily early morning ritual of the rhythmic beating of drums.

My personal memory, too, recalls that it was from where students were daily brought and picked up at the Incarnate Word Academy, a Roman Catholic girl's elementary school I attended. They came in a large convoy type military truck that had benches across each side, a dark khaki tarp covering for a roof, and a ladder at the back for descending. These girls were all friendly and nice. Some had Irish names such as Maggie and Annie Cleary, and Polish-sounding surnames that I never could spell or correctly pronounce. Some others were surnamed Heller, Bennet and Jones.

We studied the war between the U. S. and Mexico very briefly in our Roman Catholic elementary school, and in the Roman Catholic girl's



high school, because on the border between Mexico and the United States, it was a chapter that seemed uncomfortable to cover. The good Irish nuns and those from the Rio Grande Valley, the very few who were Mexican born, merely said as little as was necessary concerning the war between the United States and Mexico. This made very good sense as the majority of the girls at that Catholic school were chauffeured across the International bridge from the Mexican city of Matamoros.

It was a war that always seemed to provoke strong feelings of anger and harsh words. Strong displayed emotions from either side almost a hundred years after that war, could only cause headstrong, subjective and endless discussion. As such, the Irish nuns teaching social studies, simply did not offer much time for that war. The nuns were probably right. A true reading of history demands an impartial reading, and that can be very difficult. In the late 1930's, for young students living on either side of the borders of that war, being impartial or objective was not possible.

After triumphs in the first two battles in the war with Mexico, the U. S. army would eventually continue its journey across Tamaulipas, and into Nuevo León, led by Zachary Taylor and many very fine officers who served with him. U. S. volunteers had come from New York, Indiana, Kentucky, and many other states. Many of the soldiers left journals and diaries which are in printed volumes: fascinating personal accounts and descriptions of "haciendas", of rivers and towns. Some of these are to be found tucked within many cities' and towns' histories across America, giving marvelous first-person accounts.

This war was probably the first war to be covered by on-site journalists, and by artists who made sketches and lithographs for newspapers across the United States. Some of the very best lithographs were done by military men taking part in that war. (4). It was a war of cartographers, and many maps made then are still well preserved. There were even a few daguerreotypes taken in Mexico during that war. It was a war that made the front pages of every existing newspaper in the United States, as well as the European press. Perhaps because of this journalistic coverage, it attracted so many small-town American young men from far and wide beckoned by adventure, and a strong sense of an impulsive and journalist-inspired patriotism.

This was also the war that would serve as a dress rehearsal of sorts for many of the West Point cadets who would later be the top military leaders of that most terrible of wars, the American Civil War of the early 1860's. Some of the American Officers who received experience in battle strategy in the war with Mexico were such as Ulysses S. Grant, George G. Meade, Robert E. Lee, and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson.(5). The war between the United States and Mexico though was, as all wars can be, a bloody and ugly war.



Some of these Americans were lucky during their travels across Tamaulipas into Nuevo León, being able to buy supplies, getting their laundry done, and finding hospitality. In January of 1847, a courier named Lieutenant John Alexander Richey carrying messages from General Scott to Zachary Taylor, however, was not so lucky. Feeling safe, he left his small company of ten men in their overnight encampment, and ventured alone towards the near-by village of Villagrán, Tamaulipas, to purchase needed provisions. This would be a tragic mistake for this twenty-nine year old lieutenant. According to the report the priest wrote, he was cruelly murdered by men from Villagrán. The messages he carried were sent on to Santa Ana who was in San Luis Potosí. (6).

This most unfortunate Lieutenant's story took on more significance when his place of death happened to be Villagrán, Tamaulipas, a small mining town, and an Escandón colony. The deputy mayor who reported the death of the Lieutenant to the Village priest was none other than my great-great-grandfather, Vicente Zozaya. The Lieutenant was killed on the thirteenth of January 1847, and the priest recorded that the Director Torrejón had reported the death of the American officer to Vicente Zozaya who, in turn, reported it to the priest. The priest wrote the Lieutenant's name as Eleuterius Richars, and added that the young American was a Catholic. Did someone there understand him? Did he carry holy medals and a rosary? The priest had a high Mass said for the Lieutenant and had him buried in consecrated ground in the church cemetery of Villagrán. He added on the record that there were would not be any charges for this burial. (7). (Appendix 1).

The Lieutenant's military record showed that he was a West Point graduate from Ohio for 1841. Records would also show that there was not any widow to claim a pension for him, but there was for another Richey from Ohio for the Civil War. But, Lieutenant John Alexander Richey's life ended in a small, obscure mining village in Tamaulipas on the night of January 13, 1847. He had to have been special to have been a courier. As a West Point graduate, he was following orders, performing his duty most honorably, and he died doing just that.

Villagrán, Tamaulipas, was founded May 19, 1752, as a mining community by José de Escandón. It was then called Santo Domingo de Hoyos and the name was interchanged with that of the near-by Cerro de Santiago, a small mountain of that name in what is called the Sierra Madre Oriental, (Eastern). That Cerro de Santiago area was then also called Real de Borbón. At this Cerro de Santiago there were good veins of silver, as well as some ore. A group of people, displaced by indian attacks had moved to Hoyos, along with a few friendly indians, from a near-by place called San Antonio de los Llanos. Prior to the formation of this new colony, there had been about three ranches in the area. (8)

Places known as Real were always associated with mining. (silver, lead, ores, etc.). Only after Mexico's war of independence from Spain was the name of Real de Borbón changed to Villagrán to honor a Mexican general named Julián Villagrán, (1760-1813), an early insurgent in the war of Mexico's independence from Spain.

Militarily and politically, the war between the United States and Mexico would not be resolved until the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was agreed to, and signed on February 2, 1848. However, the treaty did not resolve the very deep feelings felt by all Mexicans, for the loss of so much territory that had been Spanish, then Mexican, and from February 2nd, 1848, United States' domain.

But, for me, this war between the U. S., the Americans, and Mexico was always one story, and one alone, and it was the part taken, the role played in it by my grandmother's great-aunt. This was the one important segment of the war that I grew up hearing over and over until it was known by heart. It was a very personal story, and it concerned a lady whose name was Josefa Zozaya Valdés (Valdés or Valdéz), and the person for whom my grandmother had been named. In the Villagrán records, the Valdés name was always spelled ending with an s, rather than a z. The z ending today is the most used.

The story as told me by my grandmother is as follows: September 20, 1846, in Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico, was the beginning of a several days' battle between the American troops made up of West Point Academy graduates, and enlisted men, and many U. S. volunteers, and the Mexican troops led by General Pedro Ampudia. The Americans took the Tannery, (Taneria), and the Bishop's Palace, (El Obispado), high point of the city, and as the Americans continued advancing, the fighting then continued and flowed into the streets and houses, and moved into the center of town where the main plaza was, then called Plaza Principal (also called Plaza de Armas) then, and now known as Plaza Zaragoza to honor a Mexican general in Mexico's battle of independence from Spain. The last fighting for the city, the final battle centered in the main plaza area, on September 23, 1846, and was to be the fiercest battle of the siege of Monterrey.

By September 20, 1846, most of the people who could, at least the women and children, and the very old people, if they could, had left the city, and sought shelter and safety away from the besieged city. Certainly, most of the well-to-do matrons and children had left. But, during Monterrey's ordeal, there was a young matron who remained, and who became a symbol of deep patriotism and courage, willing to take great personal risk. And, of course, this was Josefa Zozaya Valdés.

The last stronghold for the Mexicans centered in the heart of town, around this main plaza. It was in the "azoteas", the rooftops of the houses around the Plaza Mayor, where the Mexicans could still resist the invaders, and the place from where they had a vantage

point, but from where they could also become an easy target. The Mexicans fighting could not overcome these more heavily and well-armed invaders under the command of Zachary Taylor. It was when the fighting around the main plaza was at its fiercest on the 23rd of September, 1846, and hope of a Mexican victory deemed impossible, that Josefa Zozaya Valdés, according to the legendary story, went to the rooftop of a most magnificent home, a home belonging to the de la Garza y Flores family, just across the street from the main plaza, today Monterrey's Plaza Zaragoza.

Guillermo Prieto, a very prolific Mexican journalist, who wrote extraordinarily well in both prose and in poetry, and who covered the gamut of Mexico's history in outstanding Romances, poetically narrated this siege of Monterrey. He singles out Josefa Zozaya Valdés' contribution. In one of the many stanzas within this romance, Prieto showed his deep appreciation and respect for Josefa Zozaya Valdés' patriotism. It is one of the poetic selections having to do with Monterrey that Don Israel Cavazos Garza, an outstanding recorder and writer of the history of Northern Mexico included in his recent book: Monterrey en la Poesía. (9).

Prieto called these historical retellings, Romances. To me, they are more like Odes. The Romance on the Siege of Monterrey by Taylor's American troops is titled: Triste y Dolorido Romance de Monterrey. Translated that would read: Sad and Sorrowful Romance of Monterrey. Guillermo Prieto mentions in its stanzas some of the officers on the fighting fields of the Monterrey arena: Zuloaga, Juan N, Nájera, (who was killed in the battle for Monterrey), Ampudia, Morét (who was killed in Mexico City), on the Mexican side; Taylor, a figurehead of the Americans whom Guillermo Prieto called "injusto invasor"- unjust invader. But, Guillermo Prieto singled out Josefa Zozaya Valdés, and the often-quoted part of this magnificent factual romance concerns her bravery.

It seems that one cannot do it justice taking it from its original Spanish, and it is best to quote Guillermo Prieto directly:

En la plaza mayor noble matrona  
De honra dechado, de virtud espejo,  
Alienta a los soldados valerosa,  
Acude dónde más amaga el riesgo,  
Allí eficaz auxilios generosos  
Prodiga fiel, de patriotismo ejemplo  
Oh, Josefa Zozaya! Por qué ingrato  
No te alza Monterrey un monumento? (10).

Simply paraphrased, Guillermo Prieto recounted that from the main plaza, a noble and honor-filled matron, mirroring virtue, inspired courage by going where the risk was the greatest, and there she generously gave what was needed. He calls her an outstanding example of patriotism, and asks why Monterrey, ungratefully, has forgotten to build her a monument. Actually, he refers to



Monterrey as "ingrato", that is, an ingrate, for having disregarded honoring this woman's valiant, heroic gesture with at least a statue.

It was not just my beloved grandmother, Josefa, nor the eminent voluminous writer, Guillermo Prieto, who rendered Josefa Zozaya Valdés such distinction. There were, and are, many others. In a translation of Apuntes: La Historia de la Guerra- México y los Estados Unidos, and although no author is given, I believe it to be a history of that war by the Mexican historian Ramón Alcaráz, the translation is called The Other Sides Notes for the History of the War between Mexico and the United States by Albert C. Ramsey, a Colonel of the Eleventh United States Infantry during that war, and published in New York in an English version in 1850. In it, Josefa Zozaya Valdés is recognized as having played a great role on the morning of September 23, 1846. Ramsey translated from the Spanish work. Ricardo Covarrúbias giving Guillermo Prieto credit in his book, Mujeres de México, also has this quote in its original Spanish. (11).

Ramsey's translation from Alcaráz seems to have originated from a flowery paraphrase of Guillermo Prieto's by Alcaráz, that was translated in a mannered, flowery style by Ramsey:

"At this time, sublime as the heroines of Sparta and of Rome, and beautiful as the tutelar deities of Grecian sculpture, the Señorita, María Josefa Zozaya, in the house of the Sr. Garza Flores, presented herself among the soldiers who fought on the "azotea" to give them food, and ammunition, and to teach them how to despise danger. The beauty and rank of this young lady communicated new attractions; it was requisite to conquer to admire her, or to perish before her eyes to be made worthy of her smiles. She was a lovely personification of the country itself. She was the beau-ideal of heroism in all her movements, and with her tender fascination." (12 & 13)

This fearless, valiant lady, my grandmother's great-aunt heroine, was the younger sister of her grandfather Vicente Zozaya Valdés. My grandmother never knew her in person, but when I was six or seven, I thought that she surely had known her very well, from hearing her speak of her. Josefa, the heroine, had died two years before my grandmother's birth in 1862.

Summers when we were young and visited my grandmother in Monterrey, she would talk about her great-aunt's heroism. It has been a story that intrigued me so much, that it was important to learn as much as possible about Josefa Zozaya Valdés. And because of my grandmother's narration, I read and learned about that war, and of her heroine's valiant hours, and her time in history, as well as read all that microfilmed records could contain on those Zozaya lines.

Josefa Zozaya Valdéz was born in San Carlos, Tamaulipas in 1822, and was baptized in Villagrán on October 14th of that year. These two towns are close to one another. Josefa, as were her surviving siblings, were baptized in Villagrán. Josefa's baptismal name was: María Eduarda Josefa Francisca. She had a sister born in 1820 who was named María Francisca de Paula. Another sister born in 1823, died shortly after birth, but was baptized. (Appendix I)

There had been a Josefa in the Zozaya family in the previous two generations, so the little girl born in 1822 with the four given names, was the Josefa of her generation. There were two older brothers, Vicente and José Francisco Xavier, who was called Francisco. Josefa's two older brothers, and her younger sister, Francisca, all reached adulthood, married, and left descendants.

Her mother Gertrudis Valdés Valle died in 1835. The record of her mother's death at age forty-two, stated that she died from dropsy, which could indicate many diseases. She had time to receive the sacraments, but she did not wish to make a will. (14).

Cristobal Zozaya Flores, Josefa Zozaya Valdés widowed father, married María Teresa Chavarri in Nuestra Señora del Refugio Catholic Church in Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico on October, 6, 1837. There was at least one son, Juan Miguel, from this marriage who was born in 1838, and died in 1916 in Linares, Nuevo León, Mexico. (15) María Teresa Chavarri was the legitimate daughter of Ramón Chavarri and María Teresa Bardeja.

My grandmother, Josefa, had also lost her mother at age twelve. She was the oldest girl of a total of seven children. Had my grandmother known this shared similarity with her great-aunt heroine?

It has been written, that sometime in the early 1840's, Josefa Zozaya Valdés moved from Villagrán, Tamaulipas to Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico with her father, step-mother, and at least one sibling. Definitely, her older brother, Vicente, my great-great grandfather remained in Villagrán, Tamaulipas until much later.

However, in researching this great lady's life, the microfilm records of Villagrán showed that Josefa Zozaya Valdés' father, Cristobal Zozaya died in Villagrán, on the 29th of March, 1840, from pneumonia. The record reads that he had time to receive all of the last rites, and to make a last will and testament. (16). Josefa Zozaya Valdés would have been eighteen years old.

My grandmother, Josefa Zozaya Rodriguez' father had died when she was seventeen. Josefa, the heroine's father, had died unexpectedly from pneumonia. My grandmother, Josefa's father had died swiftly from a skull fracture after being kicked by a horse at the Hacienda de los Camacho in the vicinity of Linares, Nuevo León. Did my grandmother know this coincidence in their both having been

orphaned by both parents by age eighteen?

On the fourteenth day of October, 1840, there is a wedding record of Josefa Zozaya's marriage to Manuel Urbano de la Garza y Flores, 28, a widower, in Villagrán. The only family member representing her was her older brother Vicente Zozaya. The wedding record denotes a kinship with a dispensation. (17)

Since it is a kinship in the third degree, it is not close. There was a kinship, more than likely through the Flores line, since Josefa's maternal grandmother was María Nazária Flores, daughter of a Juan Flores and a Leonarda Rodriguez. There could well have been a kinship through the de la Garza line, for Josefa's maternal great-great grandmother was a Juana Francisca de la Garza Ayalla y Treviño. Her mother, Gertrudis Valdés, actually had two de la Garza lines in her ancestry. (Appendix 1)

Josefa's older brother, Vicente, may have hurried her marriage along by finding a candidate, and Manuel Urbano de la Garza y Flores probably was such a person. From viewing so many entries in my Mexican ancestors' records, it seems that widows and orphaned teenaged girls were married off as soon as a suitable bachelor or widower could be found!

Researching the first marriage of Manuel Urbano de la Garza y Flores has been difficult. One in 1838 in Monterrey certainly may be the one sought. But only when his parents are documented as such will that become a valid, documented entry. The groom's name is given as Manuel de la Garza, and he is a bachelor who lives in Monterrey, but whose origin was Lampazos, a near-by town. It was a second marriage for the bride, María de los Reyes Camacho, a very young widow, who is related to Manuel in the first degree. Despite a close kinship, and this couple having consummated their marriage before the ceremony, (according to the entry in their wedding record), the Catholic Church gave permission for the ceremony, and they were married in the rite of the Catholic Church. (18).

Only a few weeks later, there is an entry for an Antonia de la Garza y Flores whose parents are given as Antonio de la Garza y Flores and María Josefa Guajardo. (19).

In the Oct. 14, 1840 wedding of Manuel Urbano de la Garza y Flores and Josefa Zozaya Valdés, his parents are not given. But, neither are her parent's names given in this wedding record.

By October 1844, Manuel Urbano de la Garza y Flores, young and wealthy rancher, died quite suddenly from an inflammation at his ranch of El Borrego. (The Lamb). Josefa, then 22, already had two daughters: Juana and Trinidad. She had been married to Manuel just four years and two weeks. The death entry says that a priest was not called to give him the last sacraments, nor was there time for him to make a last will and testament. (20).



The de la Garza y Flores were owners of large tracts of land in different places in the states of Nuevo León and Tamaulipas. The family was very wealthy, and also owned a substantial home across one side of the main plaza of Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico.

By 1846, Josefa was in Monterrey, living in the mansion of the de la Garza y Flores family. The large home was in the vicinity of the central plaza of Monterrey. Sometime after being widowed in 1844, she became the wife of Manuel Urbano's brother, Juan Martín de la Garza y Flores. In 1846, there was a man of that very same name serving as the Governor of the state of Tamaulipas. In September 1846, because of the war, he resigned his position to return to Monterrey. (21). Josefa may, or may not as yet have been married to Juan Martín de la Garza y Flores by September 1846, but she was living in the de la Garza y Flores home in Monterrey.

The battle for Monterrey was very fierce. To begin with, the Mexican army had been ill equipped, as there was a shortage of money in the national treasury, and the country also had political unrest. But, with good leaders, soldiers will follow. However, some of the most valiant, and best trained Mexican leaders, died in the first battles for Monterrey. The final battle would be in the center of the city, its heart. And, it was here where Josefa Zozaya performed so courageously.

Some may say that she was foolhardy, but it was simply a selfless act of duty to her people, and for her country. The doors of the large Garza-Flores home were opened, Mexican soldiers quickly ascended to the rooftop. Josefa supplied all of the arsenal of arms the home possessed. If they were hungry, there was food. If wounded, she ministered to them. She, herself, climbed to the rooftop, and her example inspired braveness and courage.

That home, as many homes of large old Mexican families, was like a fortress, except that instead of being an Hacienda home, remote and isolated, this was one in the heart of Monterrey. These Garza-Flores were hard-working large land owners with cattle and agricultural yields that provided them wealth, and personal storehouses.

Where did this woman of twenty-three years of age, widow, and mother of two get the strength of character to take over such a leadership role? It could well have come from seeing her oldest brother, Vicente Zozaya, show a strong sense of independence through his lifetime to do what he felt was right and true despite any opposition and obstacle confronted.

My great-grandfather, Vicente, Josefa's older brother by eleven years, had been a man of admirable character. He must have been regarded as a leader in Villagrán as the position of deputy mayor was made by a vote given by the townspeople.

It was in the choice of wife where Vicente truly showed his determination to follow what he wanted to do. He fell in love with a girl for whom the Catholic Church would not give him permission to marry. His brother Francisco, and both of his sisters did marry within their social sphere.

For those unfamiliar with the wedding investigations of the Diocese of Guadalajara in Colonial times, these permissions were an absolute requirement for a wedding. A tribunal reviewed degree of kinship, background, equality, any scandal given, or any impropriety taken before marriage. Statements from witnesses who knew the bride and the groom were taken. It was a very intensive and extensive examination.

Vicente and the girl whom he wished to marry, Rafaela Zepeda, who was three years his junior, were denied permission to marry by the church. Rafaela, a legitimate daughter, of a father who had come from old Spanish stock, and a mother who was an indian of what was considered mixed race in the Villagrán area, was simply not permitted to marry into Vicente's family. Oral history in this area, had said that many generations back, indian women living near the gulf coast, close to Soto la Marina, had been forcibly gathered by a group of african men who had been shipwrecked on the River of the North (the Rio Grande), and washed ashore on a near by beach. This old oral history was first written in 1747, in the chronicle of a Franciscan Father surnamed Santa María who was commissioned in 1747, to write a history of José de Escandón and his work, by Escandón's sibilings. (22).

Apparently, Rafaela Zepeda, through her mother's side descended from these indians. They were considered indians, but the story followed them. In the social order of Villagrán in 1830, a descendant of Spaniards, specially wealthy, handsome ones, did not marry into this background. A strict caste system existed.

The church's reasons for denial did not state the true reason, instead saying that there was an illicit affinity in the first degree on transverse lines. By age fourteen, Rafaela, had been orphaned of both parents. She and her four sibilings were probably farmed out to well-to-do residents in Villagrán. Their father, Juan José Zepeda, died on April 17, 1828. Rafaela as well as her brothers and sisters probably were placed in several well-to-do homes. Perhaps, Vicente's parents took all five of them in. Were they given any training and education? Were they treated as hired hands? It seems that Rafaela was placed in the home of Vicente's parents. Rafaela probably shared kinship through Vicente's paternal grandmother who was surnamed Flores, and to Vicente's mother through a Flores Valdés line that many Zepeda's from Saltillo, Coahuila had. If the church considered Rafaela an "hija de crianza", that is, a child reared in the home, then that would also have given her an affinity in the first degree.

At any rate, Rafaela was not permitted to legally enter Vicente's world. It was only fifteen or sixteen years after they took up housekeeping, and had six or seven children, that the church finally relented and gave them permission to marry. But, Vicente Zozaya had made a complete commitment of his love to Rafaela when he had fallen in love with her, and he kept it, making this such a very beautiful love story.

Their oldest daughter, Francisca, had been asked for in marriage by the heir of a wealthy and prominent Matamoros, Tamaulipas family. Martín Zayas Guerra, who would be known later as General Martín Zayas Zavala. This newcomer to Villagrán wanted to marry Francisca, but she must first be legitimized by the Catholic Church. He was undeterred and very determined. Permission was granted. First, Vicente and Rafaela's wedding took place in the Catholic Church of Villagrán. Just twelve days later, their daughter Francisca was married to Martín Zayas Guerra.(23). (Appendix 1)

It was a bitter-sweet victory for Vicente Zozaya as his beloved Rafaela died less than three months after their marriage during a cholera epidemic that wiped out about one hundred people in a two weeks' time period in Villagrán. Although Vicente lost Rafaela, none of their children died during that terrible cholera epidemic. The epidemic killed rich and poor, and young and old. In some cases, a mother and two children died. Josefa and Vicente Zozaya's stepmother, María Teresa Chavarri, lost a nineteen year old brother in that cholera outbreak in 1849. (24).

General William Jenkins Worth who had fought in the battle of Monterrey, was also a May 7, 1849, victim of this cholera epidemic. He died in San Antonio, Texas, and his remains were finally taken to his home state of New York in 1850. (25).

Five months after Rafaela Zepeda's death, Vicente Zozaya married someone of his social standing, Ana Dominga Echarte González.(24). The name has also been found as Echantea. It was probably Echarte as there was a Governor of Tamaulipas with that last name in the 1870's. In this marriage, there were many children born, but two died in their first six years. After the deaths of those two children, this family was not found in the Villagrán records.

So, Josefa Zozaya had seen her brother defy tradition, social standing, and remain faithful to the woman whom he loved. There were not any others, nor did he father any other children during his sixteen or so years living with Rafaela. The birth records for each of their children called him Don Vicente Zozaya. In the later records, Rafaela is called Doña Rafaela Zepeda.

It seems that Vicente and Rafaela waited patiently for permission to marry and that consent did not come. It appears from all records reviewed, that they were in their mid-twenties before their



first child was born. What mattered was their commitment to one another. Vicente had shown a strength of character that had been such a fine example to his sister Josefa. Vicente had pledged and been faithful in his love for Rafaela for as long as she lived.

My grandmother did not have any photographs of her grandfather, Vicente. My grandmother's father, Vicente and Rafaela's son, José Manuel Zozaya, was always called "Don" in all records, and he married into old Rodriguez and Berlanga families who went back to Sephardic Jews who came into Saltillo very early in the sixteenth century.

A photograph of that lady, Guadalupe Rodriguez, was made from a small glass one, and the lock of hair contained with that photograph was a very burnished chestnut. She must have had thick dark reddish-brown hair. But, Guadalupe Rodriguez' husband, José Manuel Zozaya, must have been dark-complexioned. Although my grandmother lost her mother when she was just twelve, she remembered her mother exclaiming: "My poor dear children, they are coffee with creme." Certainly, the descendants of this couple were not redheads or blonds, but handsome brown-eyed, dark-haired, and olive-complexioned people. (Appendix 11).

Also, if my grandmother knew that her father was born before his parents were married, she never said so. She may never have been told this part of her family history, or wished to keep it quiet. She always said that Vicente came from well-to-do pure Spanish descent families, and that Rafaela Zepeda, her mostly indian grandmother, had "North American indians" in her ancestry.

A photograph of Vicente Zozaya's sister, Josefa Zozaya Valdés shows her to have been slender, fair-skinned, of beautiful features, deep-set eyes, and a steady, but soft gaze, a very high forehead, and very dark hair that sets off her lovely face. Perhaps only her nose kept her from being a great beauty. But, it was not an ugly nose, just that it started off as that of a Grecian beauty and ended up having a snub at the tip. In the photograph, she is unsmiling, but looks about to speak. In one hand, she holds the large medal that was awarded her commemorating her heroic action in the Siege of Monterrey of September 21-24. 1846. In her other hand, she holds a fan. (26). She was steel and softness; strength and grace.

Guillermo Prieto had rightfully called her a "matrona," in his Romance about her, and that could only mean that she was a married woman in 1846. I had thought, correctly, that by 1846, although she has been referred to as having been a "señorita", that she was already married, and may already have had a child, but in actuality, she had two little girls from her first marriage. It seemed that this Garza-Flores house, was her home, although all of the historians have written that she appeared at the door, or that she went there. No woman would have been out walking that morning,

the fighting was fierce. The "azotea" or rooftop she climbed was that of the de la Garza y Flores', but also, it was her home.

Manuel Urbano de la Garza's family was known as Garza-Flores, that is, one of those compound names, and there is even a town in old maps of Tamaulipas, not so far from San Carlos and Villagrán, that was called Garza-Flores. From Josefa Zozaya Valdés' second marriage to her brother-in-law, Juan Martín de la Garza Flores, were born Lucas, Juan Martín, Adela and María. (27). In the Latter Day Saints International Genealogical Index, Manuel Urbano and Josefa Zozaya's oldest daughter, Juana, was found, but none of the other children. The year of her birth was 1841, and the baptism was in Villagrán, Tamaulipas.

The wedding record of this daughter, Juana, was found in Villagrán Weddings for 1864. That record states that Juana Garza was twenty-two years of age, legitimate daughter of Don Manuel de la Garza y Flores and Doña Chepita Zozaya. Chepita must be the nickname affectionately given to Josefa Zozaya. Josefás in Spanish may also be given the nickname of Pepa, or Pepina. The record also states that Juana Garza lived in San Bernardo, near Villagrán. This could well have been the name of one of the de la Garza y Flores ranches. The groom was Manuel Doria González who was a medical doctor. Juana's sister, Trinidad, is in attendance, as well as Martín Zayas, husband of Juana's first cousin, Francisca Zozaya, Vicente and Rafaela's oldest daughter. (28).

A daughter of Juana Garza Zozaya and Manuel Doria González named Elena Doria, known as Elenita Doria, recognized my grandmother Josefa and her sisters, as her cousins, and was a life long close friend of my great-aunts, Francisca, and Felicitas Zozaya R. Although, in a poem of praise and friendship Elenita Doria wrote for the birthday of one of these ladies, she wrote that they come from "another line," but could not be closer in their friendship.

Elenita Doria helped my great-aunt, Felicitas Zozaya, get a scholarship to the National Conservatory of Music in Mexico City, where she distinguished herself as the outstanding student the two years she was there receiving voice and other musical training. Each year there, she received recognition from the then President of Mexico, Porfirio Díaz, who held power for forty years. (29).

This great-aunt, Felicitas, lovingly called Tia Felita, was a lifelong educator concerned with music curriculum at both national and state levels. Whenever funds would end, she would open a private academy where she taught "bel canto" and "solfeggio" and music theory. All of this was possible because of that initial scholarship to the conservatory which Josefa Zozaya Valdés' granddaughter, Elena Doria Garza, helped her obtain.

In Josefa Zozaya Valdés' family, there were relatives of hers, who had given service to their country by holding public office, or

served in the military. There was a Captain Manuel Zozaya who had distinguished himself in the Battle of Medina, (August 18, 1813), so called as it was fought near the Medina River in the territory of Texas. Mexico was under Spain then, but insurgents were testing their strength. José Manuel Zozaya was part of the Mexican army serving the Spanish cause, that is the army fighting the insurgents. Brigadier General Joaquin de Arredondo recommended to the Viceroy Juan Ruiz de Apodaca that the list of officers on the list be upgraded to the next rank. Manuel Zosaya is listed as a Captain, the next rank listed is that of colonel, (coronel). That Manuel Zosaya should be an uncle of Josefa Zozaya Valdés. (30).

The name is now accepted correctly spelled as Zozaya, but one hundred or more years ago, it was written as Sosaya, and Zozaiia, and Zozalla. The grandfather of the heroine spelled his name Juan Miguel Zozaiia. The name is not a common one, but it is a Spanish one, and in 1989, we found seven Zozayas listed in the Madrid, Spain, telephone directory. Also, in 1992, the sub-director of the Museum of Anthropology in Madrid, Spain, was a Dr. Juan Zozaya, Ph.D., whose field of expertise seems to be Muslim and Arabic culture in Spain during the middle ages. (31).

Also, either Josefa Zozaya's grandfather, or perhaps her great-grandfather, who was also named Juan Miguel Zozaiia, was a governor of the State of Tamaulipas in 1786 to 1787, and again in 1789. (32). In Gabriel Saldivar's Historia Compendiada de Tamaulipas, I found Juan Miguel Zozaiia's signature, and he had excellent penmanship. (33). There was also a José Manuel Zozaya who served as governor of Tamaulipas on several occasions. In 1846, the name of the governor of Tamaulipas was Juan Martín de la Garza Flores. It seems that the only person he could be is Josefa Zozaya Valdéz' second husband.

In 1822, there was a priest named Father José Manuel Zozaiia who is part of the first Provincial Delegation from Nuevo Santander in Aguayo, now Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas. Father Manuel Zozaiia is listed as being from Cerro de Santiago, (Villagrán). Again, this should be a relative of hers. This priest's signature is also in the Gabriel Saldivar's book on Tamaulipas. (34).

After the war between the U. S. and Mexico, Josefa's brother, Vicente, age forty-one, that is my great-grandfather, and the one with that very romantic, and sad story, fought in the Compañía Villagrán of the Batallón Victoria, and was wounded in action at the San Juan river. He was cited for bravery in fighting against the rebel forces led by General José María Carvajal. He fought on the side of General Canales. This battle was part of the Plan de la Loba in 1851 that had to do with fighting against poverty in the most northern villages close to Mexico's border with Texas. It was also a revolt against a despotic central government. Other issues in this group's objectives had to do with demands for the creation of a duty-free zone along the border of Mexico and the United



States, and the demand of the removal of all Federal troops. (35). In 1851 nothing much changed. But, Vicente Zozaya, age 40, took up arms for his beliefs, was wounded fighting the opposition. Allegiance to fight for a believed cause ran deep in the Zozayas.

So what has Monterrey done to remember Josefa Zozaya's shining time? Mr. and Mrs. Israel Cavazos Garza, noted archivists, chroniclers, and writers of Monterrey's history, said that there is a children's park, and a school for young children that carry her name (36). It would be nice if as Guillermo Prieto asked in his Romance on the Siege of Monterrey, the city of Monterrey, would immortalize Josefa Zozaya Valdés with a statue citing her valorous action in Monterrey's time of trial and tribulation. At one time, there was a plaque honoring her, and this was told me by my eldest brother, but since, I have read of its existence in the 1930's from another source.

Ricardo Covarrubias has this plaque on that hotel as reading:

Aquí vivió la excelsa matrona Josefa Zozaya, que se distinguió en la épica jornada del sitio de Monterrey en 1846- Homenaje de gratitud del Ayuntamiento de Monterrey.-1928.

Here lived the outstanding woman Josefa Zozaya, who distinguished herself in the epic time of the siege of Monterrey in 1846. Homage in gratitude from the Municipal Government of Monterrey-1928. (37).

My oldest brother, Eleuterio de la Garza, (1908-1996), twenty years my senior, worked in Monterrey in the early 1930's. With an undergraduate and a graduate degrees in electrical engineering from Rice Institute, now Rice University, plus a Phi Beta Kappa key, somehow, he was able to more easily get a job at Monterrey's electric power plant, than in the U. S. during the severe depression in America. Soon after his arrival in Monterrey, he would tell me years later, our grandmother had walked him by this hotel, and had him read every word on the plaque, while telling him the story.

It seems to me that Josefa Zozaya Valdés' biggest contribution was that of remaining calm and strong, a pillar of strength and inspiration, there on that roof-top when things looked so bleak for the Mexican army. But, her role in this conflict, did not stop on the roof-top. It is said that she was instrumental in Zachary Taylor making more concessions to the Mexican Army than he would have otherwise made had she not been part of the agreement negotiations. (38).

Concessions for which Taylor was chastised by his superiors specifically, President Polk. President Polk wished to annul the

negotiations. The Mexicans defeated in Monterrey, marched out with their horses, their arms, their flag waving, their drums beating, and one heavy piece of artillery. It was Josefa Zozaya Valdés, it has been written, who demanded that the Mexican Army and its officers be permitted to march out of Monterrey in dignity and with honor. It has also been said that she accompanied the Mexican generals to the surrender before Zachary Taylor on September 24, 1846. (39).

At these talks, although peace would not come until 1848, an armistice was agreed upon that lasted until mid November, 1846. The official Mexican surrender negotiators included: General Garcia Conde, General Raquena, and Manuel María del Llano. Two of the three Americans assigned to these talks were General William Jenkins Worth and Jefferson Davis. (40).

President Polk was truly disgruntled at the many concessions made to the Mexicans defeated in the Battle of Monterrey during those four days in September, 1846. He ordered an annulment of the treaty made by Zachary Taylor, and other generals involved, such as General William Jenkins Worth, but to no avail. (41).

Symbols are very important, and for my grandmother, Josefa Zozaya Rodriguez, her great-aunt, as well as for my grandmother's sisters, Josefa Zozaya Valdés, became a symbol. Life cannot be easy for anyone who has lost both parents by age seventeen or eighteen. In my grandmother's case, there was not any arranged marriage. An uncle of great-uncle, named Juan Miguel Zozaya and his wife, Josefa "Pepa" Villafuerte took all seven orphans into their home. There, my grandmother became a very creative and marvelous cook. In fact, because she had fixed a most delicious chicken and peaches dinner for a visiting buyer of cattle and agricultural produce at her uncle's ranch outside of Linares, Nuevo León, she attracted a tall, handsome, kind and older bachelor, Erasmo Cantú de la Peña, who had come to do business with her uncle. Soon after, the bachelor merchant asked her uncle for her hand in marriage. The bride was 24, and the groom was 39. They had a very good marriage.

Both the heroine Josefa Zozaya and my grandmother of the same name, married men with resources. Josefa Zozaya Valdés' life must have been demanding, but we cannot know it in detail. It was not a long life as she died before she was forty years of age. The fact that her brother-in-law married her seems to speak volumes. Most of all though, we know the wonderful story of her magnificent behavior on that September 23, 1846, in Monterrey. Nuevo León, Mexico.

My grandmother's life changed drastically after the Mexican Revolution of 1910. Yet, I recall her as a most resolute, resourceful, creative, and compassionate lady. There is a well-known and often spoken saying in Spanish, "no se le cerraba su mundo," - her world did not come to a stop, nor close. When one door closed, she opened a door, and a window, and did the very best

door closed, she opened a door, and a window, and did the very best she could. Her prayers were like poetry, and she prayed audibly every single afternoon of her life. We had visited her during summers, and being in her lemon tree and river rock courtyard was magical and special to me. She sold her lovely corner home when I was eight, and she came to live with us in Brownsville, Texas. Here she remained until she died the third week of March, 1944, when I was fifteen. She had added a great deal to our daily life. She is the only person I have known who could make something festive from mashed potatoes, fashioning them into small ducks and adding slivers of carrots for beaks and eyes. Her floating island dessert was beautiful to see, and perfect to eat.

She had a great faith, never complained, and I am certain, and she had that same strength of character that her great-aunt had shown. My grandmother's sisters whom I knew, Felicitas and Francisca, also had this same serenity and practicality, and never do I recall ever seeing my grandmother, or her sisters upset, annoyed, or hysterical. They were always people in control of themselves, and of their emotions. Perhaps seeming more English in their ways because they never drank coffee, but brewed English Lipton tea to perfection. My Grandmother Josefa's maiden sisters were not rich, but their rented home was like a freshly washed gleaming white china cup. One spent her time in the world of music, and the other was an artist with her crochet needle.

In 1944, the youngest of the sons in our family, my brother Rodolfo, then age 19, an ensign in the U. S. Navy, from a Rice Institute Navy ROTC unit there, had been wounded by shrapnel aboard the U. S. S. Alaska. When the telegram arrived, I recall my grandmother audibly and beseechingly, and quietly, asking God to take her life, but to please spare my brother's. A few days later, out in our bricked backyard, while weeding to prepare a flower bed for planting, she stumbled and fell, fracturing a hip. Two weeks later, she had died from pneumonia. My brother Rodolfo did return, completed B.S. and M.S. degrees at Rice, married and had the most children and grandchildren in our family!

In March 1944, our dear grandmother, Josefa Zozaya R. age eighty-two, was buried in Brownsville. This was against her wishes, as she had asked to be laid next to her beloved, Erasmo Cant' de la Peña, in Monterrey. She had been his widow for twenty-three years, but she recalled him each day of her life. So, my mother's not granting my grandmother's final wish, bothered me very much. But, it was wartime, and my mother said it would be done when the war ended. However, it did not happen until 1971 when my mother's younger sister came from Monterrey, and granted her mother her final wish.

Erroneously, Josefa Zozaya Valdés' resting place was confused with that of my grandmother who bore her same name. Making up for not taking her mother's remains to Monterrey in 1944, my mother placed

a very nice large simple granite stone marker with her name: Josefa Zozaya in Brownsville's Buena Vista Cemetery. That is when the confusion began! Even though my grandmother's year of birth, 1862, and death, 1944, were on that marker, they were tiny by comparison with her name, and all that people remembered who drove by was the name: Josefa Zozaya. (42),

Several authors have said that the heroine Josefa Zozaya Valdés died in Matamoros, Tamaulipas in 1860, and that she is buried there. (43). But, I have not, as yet, although this has been researched, been able to find her death record in that city. Her direct descendant, Elenita Doria Garza did say to an author interviewing her, according to written sources, that her grandmother died in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, before her fortieth birthday. (44). It somehow seems proper that she would have been buried in Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico. But, perhaps, some day, Monterrey, will give her the statue Guillermo Prieto wished in her honor.

Currently, a PBS station in Dallas, Texas, KERA, is filming a documentary of the war between the United States and Mexico, for Public Broadcasting Stations, and certainly, there will be some coverage on Josefa Zozaya Valdés' action during the siege of Monterrey. Hopefully, it will do her justice. It may have been, and may yet seem, an impetuous or impulsive action on her part. She

was neither. She was full of patriotism, duty, courage and compassion. When all saw discouragement and hopelessness, she became the voice of determined will; she became an outstanding, beautiful embodiment of all that can be noble, strong, and good. She will forever remain, a marvelous symbol of courage against all odds, and an inspiration and an example of determination to continue on during a difficult time. Certainly, she was a symbol of strength for my grandmother, for my great-aunts, and for all the succeeding women in our family who remembered and have known her story.

We feel lucky to have had Josefa Zozaya Valdés through my grandmother's story, for it has given us appreciation, not just for her day of glory, but of all that it held, and how, in turn, her story influenced so many women in her family, inspired them, and also made them feel proud indeed. She was a heroine for all times.



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## APPENDIX I

ENTRIES OF SOME MARRIAGES IN VILLAGRÁN, TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO, RELATED TO THIS PAPER.

No. 19. October 14, 1840, Don Manuel Urbano de la Garza y Flores Viudo, con Doña Josefa Zozaya

En este Santa Iglesia Parroquiál de Villagrán a los catorce dias del mes de Octubre de mil ochocientos cuarenta, previa dispensa del Señor Gobernador del Obispado de dos impedimentos, uno de sanquinidad y otro de afinidad, ambos en tercer grado, así como también de ls moniciones conciliares, casé y velé en facie eclesiastica a Don Manuel Urbano de la Garza y Flores, Viudo, con Doña Maria Josefa Zozaya doncella, y fueron testigos al verlos casar y velar, Don Vicente Zozaya, Doña Juana Ygnes de Alba, y Rafael Montoya, lo firme para que conste, Trinidad Maria de Mier.

No. 19. October 14, 1840, Don Manuel Urbano de la Garza y Flores, widower, with Doña Josefa Zozaya.

In this Holy Parochial church of Villagrán, on the 14th day of 1840, with a previous dispensation given by the Governor of the Obispado of two impediments, one for consanguinity and the other of affinity, both in the 3rd degree, as well as also, the conciliary admonitions, I married in full Ecclesiastical rite, Don Manuel Urbano de la Garza y Flores, widower, with Doña Maria Josefa Zozaya, damsel. Witnesses at this marriage were; Don Vicente Zozaya and Juana Ygnes de Alba, and Rafael Montoya. I sign to give constancy, Trinidad Maria Mier.

The wedding record of Josefa Zozaya Valdes' second marriage to her brother-in-law, Juan Martin de la Garza y Flores was not found in the Villagrán wedding records of 1845 or 1846. Their wedding may have taken place either in Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico, or in Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas.

The following is the record for the above couple's oldest daughter.

Don Manuel Doria con Doña Juana Garza

En esta Iglesia Parroquial de Villagrán en 31 dias de enero de 1864, yo el cura de ella, casé y velé en facie eclesiástica al Dr. Don Manuel Doria, soltero de 28 años de edad y de este origen y vecindad, hijo legitimo de Don Francisco Antonio Doria y Doña Guadalupe González con Doña Juana Garza de 22 años de edad, originaria de esta y vecina de la Villa de San Bernardo, hija legitima de Don Manuel de la Garza y Flores, y de Doña Chepita

Zozaya. Hubo dispensa de proclamas y no resultando otra impedimento alguno se procedió al matrimonio, siendo padrinos, Don Pedro García y Trinidad Garza y Testigo el General Don Martín Zayas, y para que conste lo firmé, Joaquín Albino Martínez.

Don Manuel Doria and Doña Juana Garza

In this Parochial church of Villagrán on the 31st day of January of 1864. I, the priest here, married according to Ecclesiastical rite, Dr. Manuel Doria, bachelor of 28 years of age, resident of this area, legitimate son of Don Francisco Antonio Doria and Doña Guadalupe González to Doña Juana Garza of 22 years, resident of this area and living in the Village of San Bernardo, legitimate daughter of Don Manuel de la Garza y Flores, and of Doña Chepita Zozaya. There was a dispensation on the bans, and there being no other impediment, we proceeded with the matrimony. The Sponsors were Don Pedro García and Trinidad Garza and Witness was General Don Martín Zayas, and to give constancy, I signed, Joaquín Albino Martínez.

Trinidad Garza was Juana's sister. Both were born to Josefa Zozaya during her marriage to Manuel de la Garza y Flores.

Following are wedding records concerning Josefa Zozaya Valdés' brother, Vicente, 1. to Rafaela Zepeda, 2. that of his daughter, Francisca, 3, Vicente's marriage four months after being widowed, to Ana Dominga Echantea, 4, the wedding record of his son, Manuel Zozaya to Guadalupe Rodriguez, my maternal great-grandparents.

Numero 5, 10 de Febrero de 1849, Don Vicente Zozaya soltero y Doña Rafaela Sepeda, célibe.

En esta Santa Yglesia Parroquial de Santa María de Villagrán, a los diez días del mes de Febrero de mil ocho cientos cuarenta y nueve, yo el Presbiterio José Luis Delgado, Cura encargado de esta Villa, y concluidas las diligencias matrimoniales, examinados en la doctrina cristiana, y dispensadas las tres moniciones conciliades, como también del impedimento de un parentesco de afinidad en primer grado por linea transversal, por el Señor Gobernador del Obispado, como consta de su despacho dado en tres de Febrero del presente año y no habiendo resultado algún otro impedimento canónico a mas de los dispensados, casé y velé en facie eclesiástica a Don Vicente Zozaya soltero de treinta y ocho años de edad, originario y vecino de esta, hijo legitimo de Don José Cristobal Zozaya y Doña María Gertrudis Valdés, difuntos, con María Rafaela Sepeda, célibe, de treinta y cinco años de edad, del mismo origen y vecindad, hija legitima de Juan José Sepeda y María Tomasa Andaberde, difuntos, habiendo sido testigos al verlos casar y velar, Rafael Montoya y D. Martín Zayas, y para que conste lo firme. José Luis Delgado.



Number 5, February 10th, 1849, Don Vicente Zozaya bachelor y Doña Rafaela Sepeda, celibate.

In this Holy Parochial church of Santa Maria of Villagrán, on the 10th day of February of 1849, I the Presbyter José Luis Delgado, priest in charge of this Village, and having concluded the matrimonial inquiries, and having examined them in the Christian Doctrine, and excused the three conciliary admonitions, as well as having been pardoned of an impediment of affinity in the first degree through transversal lines, by the Señor Governor of the Obispado, as is shown in the compliance given the 3rd of February of the present year, and there being no other canonical impediment, married in ecclesiastical rite, Don Vicente Zozaya, bachelor of thirty-eight years, of this origin and residence, legitimate son of Don José Cristobal Zozaya and Doña María Gertrudis Valdés, deceased, with María Rafaela Sepeda, celibate, thirty-five years of age, of the same origin and residence, legitimate daughter of Juan José Sepeda and María Tomasa Andaberde, deceased. Witnesses at the marriage were Rafael Montoya and Don Martín Zayas, and to give constancy, I sign. José Luis Delgado.

According to the Catholic Church, neither Vicente Zozaya or Rafaela Zepeda had not been married previous to this wedding. He was called "soltero", bachelor, and she was called "célibe"-in an unmarried state.

No 6, D. Martín Sayas soltero con Doña Francisca Zozaya donsella.

En esta Santa Yglesia Parroquiál de Santa Maria de Villagrán a los doce dias del mes de Febrero de mil ochocientos cuarenta y nueve, yo el Presbitero Señor Cura, Párroco de esta Villa, Don José Antonio Zertuche, con previa licencia del Señor Cura Párroco de esta Villa, Don José Luis Delgado, concluidas las diligencias matrimoniales, examinados en la Doctrina cristiana y dispensadas las tres moniciones conciliares por el Señor Gobernador del Obispado Don José León Lobo, como consta con el despacho que Su Señoría tuvo para bien librar, fechado en tres de Febrero del presente año y no habiendo resultdo impedimento alguno canónico, casé y velé en facie eclesiastica, a Don Martín Sayas soltero de veinte y dos años de edad, originario de la Ciudad de Matamoros y vino a esta hace tres meses, hijo legitimo de Don Samuel Sayas y de Doña Gregoria Guerra, difuntos, con Doña Francisca Zozaya, donsella de catorce años de edad, de este origen y vecindad, hija legitima de Don Vicente Zozaya y de Doña Rafaela Sepda, habiendo sido testigos Don Vitál Morales y Rafael Montoya, y para constancia lo firmé yo el expresado Cura José Luis Delgado.

No. 6. Don Martín Sayas, soltero con Doña Francisca Zozaya, donsella.

In this Holy Parochial church of Santa Maria of Villagrán on the 12th day of February of 1849, I, the Presbyter Parochial priest of

this village, Don José Antonio Zertuche, with previous license from the Parochial priest, Don José Luis Delgado, and having concluded the matrimonial inquiries, and having examined the couple in Christian Doctrine, and having dispensed the three conciliary monitions by the Governor of the Obispado, Don José León Lobo, as is witnessed in the quickness that His Honor has given on February 3, to the marriage request. There being no other canonical impediment, married in ecclesiastical rites, Don Martín Sayas, bachelor of 22 years of age, whose origin is the City of Matamoros, and having come here three months ago, legitimate son of Don Samuel Sayas and of Doña Gregoria Guerra, deceased, with Doña Francisca Zozaya, damsel of 14 years, of this origin and residence, legitimate daughter of Don Vicente Zozaya and of Doña Rafael Sepeda. Witnessss were Don Vitál Morales and Rafael Montoya, and to give witness, I sign. José Luis Delgado.

No. 24. 12 de Octubre de 1849, Don Vicente Zozaya con Doña Ana Dominga Echartea

En esta Iglesia Parroquial de Santa María de Villagrán a los diez dias del mes de Octubre de mil ocho cientos cuarenta y nueve, yo el Presbitero José Luis Delgado, Cura encargado de esta villa, concluidas las diligencias matrimoniales, examinados en la doctrina, y dispensadas las tres moniciones conciliales por el Señor Gobernador del Obispado, Sr. Don José León Lobo, una consta de despacho que su Señoría tuvo a bien librar, fechado en tres de Octubre, y no habiendo resultado impedimento alguno canónico, casé y velé en facie eclesiastica a Don Vicente Zozaya originario y vecino de esta, viudo en primeras nupcias de Doña Rafaela Sepeda, cuyo cuerpo está sepultado en el Campo Parroquial de esta Villa hace cuatro meses, con Doña Ana Dominga Echartea doncella de veinte y cuatro años de edad, del mismo origen y vecindad, hija legitima de Don Agustín Echartea y Doña Josefa González, habiendo sido testigos al verlos casar y velar, Don Agustín Echartea y Clemente Martínez y para que conste lo firme, José Luis Delgado.

No. 24. October 12, 1849, Don Vicente Zozaya with Doña Ana Dominga Echartea.

In this Parochial church of Santa María of Villagrán on the 12th day of October, 1849, I the Presbyter José Luis Delgado, priest in charge of this Village, having concluded all of the matrimonial restrictions, and having examined in Christian Doctrine, and having dispensed with the three conciliary monitions by the Sr. Governor of the Obispado, Don José León Lobo, as is witnessed by the quickness with which permission was given on the 3rd of October, and there being no other canonical impediment, or any thing else, married in Ecclesiastical rite, Don Vicente Zozaya, whose origin and residence has been here, a widower from his first marriage to Doña Rafaela Sepeda, whose body is buried in the Holy Ground of this Parish for four months. He will marry Doña Ana Dominga

Echartea, damsel of 24 years, of the same origin and residence, legitimate daughter of Don Agustín Echartea and Doña María Josefa González. Witnesses at the marriage were: Don Agustín Echartea and Clemente Martínez, and in witness therefore, I sign.  
José Luis Delgado.

Número 106, Octubre 18, 1859. Don Manuel Zozaya, soltero con Doña Guadalupe Rodriguez.

En la Iglesia Parroquial de Linares al 18 de Octubre de 1859 concluidas las diligencias matrimoniales y dispensadas las tres moniciones conciliares, y no habiendoles resultado impedimento alguno que les dirimiere, ni estorbase, el matrimonio: yo el Presbitero Raphael Margaine, Cura propio de ella, casé y velé en facie eclesiastica a Don Mauel Zozaya, soltero, con Doña Guadalupe Rodriguez. Fueron testigos de su matrimonio Don Martín Zayas y Don Francisco Medellín de Ocón y Felis Ramirez, lo que para que conste lo firme, Raphael Margaine.

A second wedding record was superimposed on the original one made on the wedding date. This new entry over the first was made April 16, 1868.

Number 186 October 18, 1859. Don Manuel Zozaya, bachelor with Doña Guadalupe Rodriguez.

In this Parochial church of Linares on the 18 of October of 1859, having concluded the matrimonial inquiries and having dispensed with the three conciliary monitions, and having resulted in no impediment that would prejudice their being married, I the Presbyter Raphael Margaine, assigned priest of this village, veiled and married according to ecclesiastical rites Don Manuel Zozaya, bachelor, with Doña Guadalupe Rodriguez. Witnesses to this marriage were Don Martín Zayas and Don Francisco Medellín de Ocón and Felis Ramirez, and to give my constancy, I sign Raphael Margaine.

DEATH ENTRIES FOR VILLAGRÁN, TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO, FOR PEOPLE MENTIONED IN THIS PAPER.

The name was Reál de Borbón or Santo Domingo de Hoyos before it was decided to rename the town to honor Julián Villagrán who had been an very early insurgent for the over-throw of Spanish rule in Mexico. Although Mexico's independence from Spain was realized before 1823, Reál de Borbón's name may yet not have been changed to Villagrán.

Entry no. 54. Parbula Francisca Xaviera Zozaya Valdés, 4 de Novembre, 1823.

En el Campo Santo de esta Santa Yglesia parroquial del Reál de Borbón, a cuatro de Noviembre de mil ochocientos veinte y tres: yo

el Presbitero Don Juan Manuel de las Fuentes, Cura Próprio de ella di sepultura Eclesiástica con Misa Menor, a Francisca Xaviera de quince dias, párbula, hija Legítima de Don José Cristobal de Zozaya y Doña Gertrudis Valdés. Nació mal parida y alcanzó el agua, y para que conste lo firme, Juan Manuel de las Fuentes.

In the Cemetery of this Holy Parochial Church of this Reál of Borbón, on the 4th of November of 1823, I the Presbyter Don Juan Manuel de las Fuentes, assigned priest here, gave Ecclesiastical interment with a lesser mass to an infant, Francisca Xaviera, 15 days old, legitimate daughter of Don José Cristobal de Zozaya and Doña Gertrudis Valdés. It was a difficult birth, but she received the Holy water of baptism, and to affirm this, I sign, Juan Manuel de las Fuentes.

Francisca Xaviera Zozaya Valdés was born a year after Josefa Zozaya Valdés.

No. 21. Gertrudis Valdés, July 31, 1835.

En esta Santa Molina Parroquiál de Villagrán a los 31 dias del mes de Julio de 1835, yo el infraescrito cura interino, di sepultura eclesiástica con entierro mayor en fábrica de 25 pesos, al cadaver de Doña Gertrudis Valdés de esta de 42 años de edad, casada que fue con Don José Cristobal Zozaya, quien por su fallecimiento quedó viudo. Murió de hidropecia. Recibió todos los sacramentos, y no testó por que dijo no reconocía suyo nada, y para que conste lo firmo, Trinidad María de Mier.

The use of the word "molina" in association with a church seemed most unusual. A Diccionario de la Reál Acadèmia Española was used to determine how it could be applied in this context. "Molina" may be translated in English to indicate an oil-mill, although this meaning is recent. If the priest indicated "Molino" and it was misread, then that means a mill in Spanish: i.e. molino de trigo, de viento, de agua etc.,

Gertrudis Valdés was born in 1793, and died at 42, in 1835.

In this Parochial "working" place in Villagrán on the 31st day of the month of July of 1835, I the undersigned interim priest, gave ecclesiastical burial with High Mass at a cost of 25 pesos, to the body of Doña Gertrudis Valdés of this place, 42 years of age, wife of Don José Cristobal Zozaya, who upon her death has been left a widower. She died from dropsy. She received all of the last rites and sacraments. She did not make a last will and testament as she said that she did not recognize anything that was rightfully hers, and to witness to this, I sign, Trinidad María de Mier.

Number 21. Don José Cristobal Zozaya, March 27, 1840.

En esta Santa Yglesia Parroquiál de Santa María de Villagrán a los



veinte y siete dias del mes de marzo de mil ochocientos cuarenta, yo el parocó Trinidad María de Mier, Cura interino de está di Eclesiastica sepultura con entierro mayor y fabrica de veinte pesos al cadaver de Don José Cristobal Zozaya, con vigilia, laudes y misa de cuerpo presente, quien dejo viuda por su fallecimiento a Dona María Teresa Chavarri. Murió de pulmonia a los cincuenta y ocho años de edad . Recibió todos los sacramentos e hizo testamento en firma de Derecho y para que alla constancia lo firmo, Trinidad María de Mier.

José Cristobal Zozaya was born in 1782 and died in 1840. He was fifty-eight years old, and died from pneumonia..

Number 21. Don Cristobal Zozaya March 27, 1840.

In this Holy Parroquial church of Santa Maria of Villagrán on the 27th day of the month of March of 1840, I, the interim priest Trinidad María de Mier, for this place, gave Ecclesiastical burial with highest ceremony at a cost of 20 pesos to the body of Don José Cristobal Zozaya, with all of the required rites, and the body present. He leaves as his widow, Doña María Teresa de Chavarri. He died from pneumonia at the age of 58 years. He received all of the sacraments and made his last will and testament and signed these, and to witness all of this, I sign, Trinidad María de Mier.

No. 59. Manuel de la Garza y Flores, Octubre 29, 1844, Rancho del Borrego:

En esta Yglesia Parroquiál de Santa Maria de Villagrán, a los veinte y nueve dias del mes de octubre de mil ochocientos y cuarenta y cuatro, yo el Presbitero Jose Luis Delgado, cura encargado de esta Villa, di sepultura Eclesiástica, con entierro mayor, al cadaver Adulto de Don Manuel de la Garza y Flores, quien murió de una inflamación a los 28 años de edad, dejando viuda a Doña Josefa Zozaya. No recibió mas de los Santo Oleos por que no pidieron por mas, y para que conste lo firmo, José Luis Delgado.

No. 59. Manuel de la Garza y Flores, October 29, 1844, Rancho del Borrego.

No. 59: In this Parochial Church of Santa Maria of Villagrán on the twenty-ninth day of the month of October of the year 1840, I the Presbyter, José Luis Delgado, priest in charge of this Village, gave holy Ecclesiastical burial with major rites to the adult body of Don Manuel de la Garza y Flores who died from an inflammation at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving as his widow, Doña Josefa Zozaya. He received only the last rites as they did not ask for more, and to witness this, I sign, José Luis Delgado.

The Ranch of El Borrego where Manuel de la Garza y Flores died was in the jurisdiction of Villagrán, but at a distance. Borrego means a lamb.

Rafaela Zepeda, 10 de Mayo, 1849:

No 104: En el Campo Santo Parroquial de Villagrán a los diez días del mes de Mayo de mil ochocientos y nueve, Yo el Presbitero Cura encargado de esta Villa di sepultura de cuarto tramo y con entierro menor al cadaver adulto de Doña Rafaela Sepeda quien murió de cólera a los treinta y seis años de edad, fue casada con Don Vicente Zozaya a quien dejó viudo, no testó ni recibió los Santos Sacramentos por que no dió lugar la enfermedad, y para que conste lo firmé, José Luis Delgado.

No. 104: In the Holy Cemetery of this Parochial Church of Villagrán on the 10th day of May of 1849, I the Presbyter Priest in charge of this Village, gave burial in the fourth degree, and with a minor burial to the body of the adult Doña Rafaela Sepeda who died from cholera at the age of 36 years. She was married to Don Vicente Zozaya whom she leaves a widower. She did not make a last will, nor receive the last Sacraments as her illness did not permit this. To witness this, I sign, José Luis Delgadillo.

Ramón Chavarri, age 19, brother to the second wife of José Cristobal Zozaya, Maria Teresa Chavarri, died June 11, 1849, during this epidemic of cholera.

No 163. Don Ramón Chavarri, murió en Villagrán.  
En el Campo Santo Parroquial de Santa María de Villagrán a los once días de Junio de mil ocho cientos cuarenta y nueve, yo el Presbitero José Luis Delgado, Cura encargado de esta Villa, di sepultura Eclesiastica en cuarto tramo y con entierro menor al cadaver adulto de Don Ramón Chavarri, quien murió del colera a los dies y nueve años de edad, soltero, hijo legitimo de Don Ramón Chavarri y de Doña Maria Teresa Bendeja, recibió los Santos Sacramentos y para que conste lo firmé, José Luis Delgado.

No 163. Don Ramón Chavarri, died in Villagrán.  
In the Holy Parochial Cemetery of Villagrán on the 11th day of June of 1849, I gave Holy Ecclesiastical burial in the fourth rite, and with a minor burial, to Don Ramón Chavarri, who died from cholera at the age of 19 years, a bachelor, legitimate son of Don Ramón Chavarri and Doña. Maria Teresa Bendeja. He received the last sacraments and to witness this, I sign, José Luis Delgado.

There were fifty-nine deaths recorded in Village from the day that Rafaela Sepeda died on May 10th of 1849, and the 11th day of June, 1849, when Ramón Chavarri died, which is almost two deaths per day.

No. 6 January 17, 1847: Eleuterius Richars ( Lieutenant John Alexander Richey United States Army.)

The following entry in January 17 of 1847, is for the American Officer, John Alexander Richey, a courier, who was killed in Villagrán, Tamaulipas, Mexico, on January 13, while on his way to deliver messages from one American General to another.

No 6. A Eleuterio Richars murió en Villagrán. Nota: Por este entierro no se cobran ningunos derechos por que se hizo en oficio.

En el Campo Santo Parroquial de Santa María de Villagrán a los diez y siete del mes de enero de mil ochocientos cuarenta y siete, yo el Presbitero José Luis Delgado, cura encargado de esta Villa, di sepultura Eclesiástica en tercer tramo y con entierro mayor al cadaver adulto que según me informó el Señor Alcalde segundo de voto, Don Vicente Zozaya, por declaración del Director Fonson; era un joven Católico de veinte y nueve años de edad, Capitán del Ejercito Americano, que se llamaba Eleuterio Richars quien fue atosmente asesinado la noche del dia trece del expresado año, y para que de constancia, lo firmé. José Luis Delgado.

This young man was named John Alexander Richey, a graduate of West Point, and a native of Ohio. He was a courier for General Zachary Taylor, and was in this action when he was captured and killed in Villagrán.

A. Eleuterius Ritchars died in Villagrán. Note: For this funeral no charges will be made as it is a part of the official duty. In the Holy Cemetery of Santa María of Villagrán, on the 17th day of January of 1847, I the Presbyter José Luis Delgado, priest in charge of this Village, gave Ecclesiastical burial in the third degree with a major ceremony to the adult body of, according to the information I have been given by the Deputy Mayor, Don Vicente Zozaya, from statements made to him by the Director Fonson, that this is a young Catholic of 29 years of age, Captain in the American army, whose name was Eleuterius Richars who was cruelly assasinated on the night of the thirteenth of this month, and to witness to this, I sign: José Luis Delgado.

Juán José Zepeda was the father of Rafaela Zepeda. In the Villagrán records, his name was written with a Z. by the priest making the entries, whereas his daughter's was written with an S. In this records, he is not called a don, nor is he called an espanol, nor is his wife referred to as dona.

No. 31, Juán José Zepeda, April 17, 1828. Juán José Zepeda, father of Rafaela Zepeda wife of Vicente Zozaya Valdés.

En el Campo Santo de esta Santa Yglesia Parroquial a diez y siete de Abril de mil ochocientos veinte y ocho: Yo el Presbitero Cura, Juan José Bruno de la Garza, Cura interino de ella, di sepultura

Ecclesiástica con entierro mayor en costo de veinte pesos, al cadaver de Juan Zepeda, adulto de 42 años de edad, viudo de Tomsa Andaverde: murió de hidropea, confesado y santoleado en este lugar, y para que conste, lo firmo. Juan José Bruno de la Garza.

Juan José Zepeda:

In this Sacred Ground of this Holy Parrochial on the 17th day of April of 1828, I, the Presbyter Priest, Juan José Bruno de la Garza, interim priest here, gave ecclesiastical burial with high Mass at a cost of 20 pesos, to the body of Juan Zepeda, adult of 42 years, widower of Tomasa Andaverde: he died from dropsy, he confessed, and was blessed in this place, and to give witness, I sign: Juan José Bruno de la Garza.

A BIRTH RECORD FOR A MATERNAL GRANDFATHER OF JOSEFA ZOZAYA VALDES.

The following is a birth record in Linares, Nuevo León, Mexico, for the maternal grandfather of Gertrudis Valdés de Valle, wife of José Cristobal Zozaya Flores.

No. 6, Baptismal record of Theodosio Ignacio de Valle son of Pedro Joseph de Valle and Francisca de la Garza y Ayala, españoles, on the 3rd of June, 1732 in Linares, Nuevo León, Mexico.

En esta Parroquia de San Phelipe de Linares en tres de Junio de mil setecientos treinta y dos, baptisé y puse los oleos y chrisma a Theodosio Ygnacio párbulo de cinco dias de nacido, Español, hijo legítimo de Pedro Joseph de Valle y de Francisca de la Garza y Ayala, españoles, vecinos de esta Villa. Fueron padrinos D. Joseph Arias originario de Queretaro y su esposa Doña Margarita de Ayala y Treviño, española, vecina que fue de esta Villa. Advertiles la obligación y parentesco espiritual, y para que conste, lo firmé. Juan José de \_\_\_\_\_.

In this Parroquial Church of Saint Phillip of Linares on the 3rd day of June, 1732, I baptized and gave Holy oil and Chrism to Theodosio Ygnacio, infant five days old, Spanish, legitimate son of Pedro Joseph de Valle and of Francisca de la Garza y Ayala, Spaniards, and residents of this Village. Godparents were Joseph Arias, whose origin is Queretaro, and his wife, Doña Margarita de Ayala and Treviño, Spaniard, who was formerly from here. I advised them on their obligations and their spiritual kinship, and to witness to this, I sign: Juan José de \_\_\_\_\_.

Theodosio Ygnacio de Valle married Juana Francisca Ynez Nepomucena Valdéz. Juana's parents were José Joaquín Valdéz and Ana Josefa de la Garza.

Ana Josefa de la Garza was a legitimate daughter of José Adriano de la Garza, (1687- 1757), and María de Elizondo. José Adriano de la Garza's parents were Salvador de la Garza and Juana Gutierrez de Castro. Salvador was a son of Juan de la Garza and Margarita de



Montemayor. Juan de la Garza's father was Blas de la Garza Falcón, son of Marcos Alonso Garza Falcón. Margarita Montemayor's line goes back to Diego de Montemayor who is recognized as the founder of Monterrey in 1596.

Diego de Montemayor was twice widowed, and his third wife was Juana de Porcalla. She was also called Juana de la Cerda. The daughter from the marriage of Diego de Montemayor and this last wife, was Estefania Montemayor. In a bizarre twist of fate, Estefania married her mother's one-time paramour, Alberto del Canto. This inadvertent affair was the cause of her mother, Juana, having been killed by her irate husband Diego de Montemayor, when Diego returning home, found his trusted Lieutenant, Alberto del Canto, and his wife together in what must have been a compromising situation. It is a well-known story.

In what we could now call "soap opera" behavior, Estefania reached a marriageable age and fell in love with Alberto del Canto. They were married. They had three children. None of the three children from Estefania's marriage to Alberto del Canto carried his surname. Instead, Estefania soon left Alberto del Canto, and returned with her three children to her father's home. All three children carried the surname of Montemayor.

For further reading on this interesting Montemayor family, read: Mariano G. Somonte, Diego de Montemayor, ( Mexico City, 17, Mexico: Talleres Edimex, S. de R. L. Calle Andromaco 1, 1971), 131 pp.

Number 19, Oct. 14, 1849, Villagrán, Tamaulipas, Mexico.  
 Josefa Zozaya Valdés, 18, damsel, bride,  
 Manuel Urbano de la Garza y Flores, 24, widower, the groom,  
 Witnesses: Vicente Zozaya & Juana Ignacia de Alva,  
 and Rafael Montaya, Priest: Trinidad María de Mier

Num. 19.

Octubre

D<sup>no</sup> Manuel Ur-  
 bano de la Garza  
 y Flores Viudo, con  
 D<sup>na</sup> Josefa Zozaya  
 Doncella de 18 a.

En esta 19<sup>a</sup> de Villagrán a los catorce dias del mes de Oct.  
 de mil ochocientos cuarenta y nueve, a las 12.00 del  
 Obispo de los impedim<sup>tos</sup>, uno de consanguinidad y otro de afinidad  
 licitas, ambos en tercer grado, en como tambien se las moni-  
 ciones conciliares, cano y reli in facie ecclesie a D<sup>no</sup> Manuel  
 Urbano de la Garza y Flores Viudo, con D<sup>na</sup> Josefa Zozaya  
 Doncella, y fueron testigos al verlos cano y verlos D<sup>no</sup> Vi-  
 cente Zozaya, D<sup>na</sup> Juan Ignacia de Alva, y Rafael Montoya  
 lo q. firmo p<sup>a</sup> conste.

Trinidad M<sup>aria</sup> de Mier  
 P<sup>ar</sup>och<sup>o</sup>  
 24

En esta 29<sup>a</sup> de la Parroquia de San Maria de Villagrán, a las 12.00 del  
 mes de Octubre de mil ochocientos cuarenta y cuatro, a las 12.00  
 P<sup>ar</sup>och<sup>o</sup> José Luis Delgado cura en cargo de esta villa, diócesis de Tamaulipas, Eccl<sup>esia</sup>  
 con el consentimiento mayor al cadáver. Muerto de la Maniaca de la Garza y Flores  
 quien murio de una inflamacion a los 28 años de edad, dejando viuda  
 a D<sup>na</sup> Josefa Zozaya no recibio mas de el tanto alio por que no se acordó  
 por mas, y para que conste lo firmo.

José Luis  
 Delgado

Death Record for Manuel Urbano de la Garza y Flores  
 Oct. 29, 1844. Rancho del Borrego, vicinity of Villagrán.  
 Priest: José Luis Delgado

Villagrán, Tamaulipas, Mexico, 31 Jan. 1864  
 Wedding record for Juana de la Garza Zozaya 22 years old, to  
 Dr. Manuel Doria Gonzalez, M.D. 28 years old. Witnesses:  
 General Martin Zayas, Don Pedro Garcia and Trinidad Garza,  
 Juana's sister, also daughter of Manuel de la Garza y Flores  
 and Josefa Zozaya Valdés. Priest: Joaquín Albino Martínez.

Dr. Manuel Doria  
 con Dr. Juan  
 de la Garza

En este día 31 de Enero por el presente de Villagrán a las  
 10 de la mañana de 1864. Yo el subdelegado de la p[ro]p[ri]e-  
 dad de este lugar y celebrando en el pueblo de Villagrán  
 el matrimonio de 28 años de edad y de la misma origi-  
 y venida de este lugar de Dr. Manuel Doria y  
 Dr. Juan Doria con Dr. Juana Zozaya de  
 22 años de edad originada de este y originada de  
 la villa de San Manuel de este lugar de Dr. Ma-  
 nuel de la Garza y Flores y de Dr. Leopoldo Zayas  
 todos de persona de probidad y no existiendo  
 impedimento alguno se procedió al mismo en  
 presencia de los pp. Dr. Pedro Garcia y Dr. Trinidad  
 Garza y el general D. Martin Zayas y  
 yo firmé. Joaquín Albino Martínez

José Manuel

Zozaya



Juan Miguel

Zozaya



Signature of Father José Manuel Zozaya, Gov. of Tamaulipas  
 Signature of Juan Miguel de Zozaya, Covenor of Tamaulipas  
 Gabriel Saldivar: Historia Compendiada de Tamaulipas,  
 Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas: Editorial Jus S, A, de C.V.  
 1988, pp. 154 and 122, respectively.

En esta Santa Iglesia Parroquial de Villagrán a los 31 de Julio  
 de 1835 por el cura de ella don José Cristóbal Zozaya quien le  
 representa con un interés mayor en fabrica  
 de 42 años de edad casada q. fue con don Cristóbal  
 Zozaya quien p. su fallecimiento quedó viuda. Ha  
 sido de Tamaulipas, y todos los sacramentos y  
 no todo p. q. de no reconocen suyo nada q. p.  
 q. consiste lo fidedigno.

Trinidad Maria de Mier

31 July 1835, Villagrán, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Death Notice for Gertrudis Valdés, 42 years old from drosy

Widower: José Cristóbal Zozaya

Priest: Trinidad Maria de Mier





Death Entry for John Alexander Richey, called Eleuterius Richars by the priest in Villagrán, Tamaulipas, Mexico on January 17, 1847. He was killed there, Jan. 13, 1847.

6. En el Campo Santo Parroquial de Sta. Maria de Villagrán a los diez y siete dias  
 A. Eleuterio Richars, de edad de ochocientos cuarenta y siete años, el Sr. Don Luis Delgado  
 cura municipal en Villagrán... cadáver a Adulto, que segun me informó el Sr. Alcalde segundo de Cortado  
 de Toluca por declaración del Director Sonora sea Don Juan Batallas  
 Por este... años de edad, Capitan del Ejército Americano, que se llamaba Eleuterio  
 no de cobrar... chary quien fue atrocemente asesinado la noche del día trece del mes pasado  
 Ningunos de... a la debida constancia lo firmas  
 de hiso o fi-  
 1847

It was in the University of Texas at Arlington, Texas, Special Collections, the Jenkins Garrett Collection, that Dr. Gerald Saxon found, and gave me, the following information on John Alexander Richey:

Ohio. Cadet Military Academy, (West Point). July 1, 1841. 2nd Lieutenant: July 1, 1845, 4th infantry. 2nd Lieutenant: June 29, 1846, 5th infantry. Killed in Villagrán while bearer of dispatches.

In the U. S. Federal Records on Pensioners of The Mexican War, there was not any entry found for a widow or dependents for John Alexander Richey.

It seems that the dispatches were being delivered giving information, but also in order to apiece a U. S. General. Robert Selph Henry, The Story of the Mexican War, (pp. 197-200), gave the best coverage of these events. He wrote that Lieutenant Richey had been "lassoed" and then "murdered" while in Villagrán. The microfilmed copy of the Villagrán death entry for Lieutenant John Alexander Richey has probably not been published until now. The priest writing the record was quite distressed.

The University of Texas at Arlington Special Collections Library on the sixth floor of its main library, is recognized as possibly the best research place for the war between the United States and Mexico in the United States. This war is also just called The Mexican War. Its collection of maps, lithographs, drawings, documents, books, and records on this war are outstanding.

(1) Death on April 17, 1828, of Juan José Zepeda, 42 years old, the cause: dropsy. He is the father of Rafaela Zepeda.

31. En el campo Sto. de esta V. de Villagrán a los diez y siete de Abril de mil ochocientos veinte y ocho. Yo el P.<sup>o</sup> C. Juan José Prieto, cura párroco de ella, de sepult.<sup>o</sup> eccl.<sup>a</sup> con ent.<sup>o</sup> mayor en estufa de veinte y abicadaver de Juan Zepeda, adto. de 42 años de edad, viudo de Tomasa Andaverde, fuero de idas po.<sup>o</sup> rias, conserado y santaleado en este lugar, y para q.<sup>o</sup> conste lo firmo  
Juan José Prieto  
de la Parroquia

2) Death of Rafaela Zepeda from cholera, age 36 years of age, May 18, 1849.

N. 161. En el Campo Sto. Parroq.<sup>o</sup> de Sta. Maria de Villagrán a los diez y siete de Mayo de mil ochocientos cuarenta y nueve. Yo el P.<sup>o</sup> C. Juan José Prieto, cura párroco de ella, de sepult.<sup>o</sup> eccl.<sup>a</sup> con ent.<sup>o</sup> mayor en estufa de veinte y abicadaver de Rafaela Zepeda, adto. de 36 años de edad, viuda de Juan José Zepeda, fuero de idas po.<sup>o</sup> rias, conserado y santaleado en este lugar, y para q.<sup>o</sup> conste lo firmo  
Jose Luis Delgado  
de la Parroquia

3) Death of Ramón Chavarri, 11 June 1849, from cholera.  
Between these last two entries, 59 people died from cholera in Villagrán, Tamaulipas, Mexico

N. 162. En el Campo Sto. Parroquial de Sta. Maria de Villagrán a los once dias del mes de Junio de mil ochocientos cuarenta y nueve. Yo el P.<sup>o</sup> C. Jose Luis Delgado, cura párroco de ella, de sepult.<sup>o</sup> eccl.<sup>a</sup> con ent.<sup>o</sup> mayor en estufa de veinte y abicadaver de D. Ramón Chavarri, quien murió del cólera a los diez y siete de edad, soltero, hijo legítimo de D. Ramón Chavarri y de D.<sup>a</sup> María Teresa Villagrán — defa recibio los S.<sup>o</sup>s. sacramentos, y para que conste lo firmo  
Jose Luis Delgado  
de la Parroquia

Wedding record for Vicente Zozaya & Rafaela Zepeda, Feb. 10, 1849  
 Witnesses: Martin Zayas & Rafael Montoya  
 Priest: José Luis Delgado.

N. 5. En esta Sta. Iglesia Parroq. de Sta. M<sup>a</sup> Villagran a los diez  
 D. Vicente Zo- rias del mes de Febrero de mil ochocientos Cuarenta y nueve  
 raya soltero. Lo el Pres. José Luis Delgado Cura encargado de Sta. Villa,  
 con D<sup>a</sup> Ra- concluidas las diligencias matrimoniales examinados en la Do-  
 Paula Zepeda trina cristiana y dispensadas las tres moniciones conciliares, an-  
 silive. como también al impedimento de un parentesco de afinidad ili-  
 cita en primer grado por línea transverasal, por el Sr. Goberna-  
 dor del Obispado, como consta de su despacho dado en tres de  
 Febrero del presente año, y no habiendo resultado algun otro  
 impedimento canonico a mas de los dispensados, casó y veló  
 en face de fecho a D. Vicente Zozaya, soltero de treinta y ocho años  
 de edad, originario y vecino de esta, hijo legitimo de D. José Cris-  
 tobal Zozaya de D<sup>a</sup> M<sup>a</sup> Guadalupe Naltes difuntos, con D<sup>a</sup>  
 M<sup>a</sup> Rafaela Zepeda, solive de treinta y cinco años de edad, del mis-  
 mo origen y vecindad, hija legitima de Juan José Zepeda y de  
 M<sup>a</sup> Tomasa Andabere difuntos, habiendo sido testigos al via-  
 lo casar y velar Rafael Montoya y D. Martin Zayas, y para  
 que conste lo firmo

José Luis  
 Delgado



Feb. 12, 1849

Martin Zayas, bachelor to Francisca Zozaya, damsel

Witnesses: D. Vital Morales and Rafael Montoya

Priest: José Luis Delgado

Martin Zayas, became a General. He was always very active politically in the state of Tamaulipas.

N.º 6. En esta Santa Iglesia Parroquial de Santa Maria  
 D. Martin Zayas soltero, de la Villa de Villagran a los doce dias del mes de Febrero de mil ochocientos  
 y nueve. Lo el Presb. Don Antonio Lestache previa la  
 con D.ª Francisca Zozaya, del Cor. Cura Pares de esta Villa D.ª Don Luis Del-  
 gado, concluidas las diligencias matrimoniales, examinados  
 en la Doctrina cristiana y dispensadas las tres moniciones  
 consiliares por el Cor. Gobernador del Obispado D.ª Don Jose  
 Leon Lobo, como consta del Nupachio que J.ª Fria. tuvo a  
 bien librar fechado en tres de Febrero del presente año, y no  
 habiendoles resultado impedimento alguno canónico, casó y  
 unió en face de la ley a D. Martin Zayas soltero de veinte y tres  
 años de edad, originario de la Ciudad de Matamoros y re-  
 sidente en esta hace tres meses, hijo legítimo de D. Samuel Za-  
 yas y de D.ª Gregoria Guerra difuntos, con D.ª Francisca  
 Zozaya doncella de once años de edad, de este origen y re-  
 sidente en esta, hija de D.ª Francisca Zozaya y de D.ª Ra-  
 fael Sepida, habiendo sido testigos D. Vital Morales y Ra-  
 fael Montoya, y para constancia lo firmo yo el Supre-  
 sado Cura

Jose Luis Delgado

Rafael Montoya

Oct. 10, 1849. Vicente Zozaya, widower, with Ana Dominga Echarte, damsel. Consent to this marriage petition was promptly granted, and is so stated in the wedding entry.

N. 21. En esta Sta. Iglesia Parroq. de Sta. B. de Villagran a la San. dia 10. del mes de Octubre D. Vicente (de mil ochocientos cuarenta y nueve. Lo el Pres. D. Luis Delgado cura encargado de las villas conludadas las diligencias matrimoniales, examinados en la doctrina y con D. Leon D. dispensallas las tres menciones consiliares por el Sr. Gobernador del Obispado Ana Dominga D. Don Sr. Leon Solo, como consta del despacho que el Sr. D. L. tuvo a bien ya Echarte libras fecho en tres de Octubre, y no habiendole resultado impedimento alguno canonico, civil y vili se fue a D. Vicente Zozaya originario y vecino de esta, viudo en primeras nupcias de D. Rafaela Sepeda, un hijo po esta supultado en el campo de San. de esta Villa haue cuatro meses, con D. Ana Dominga Echarte doncella de veinte y cuatro años de edad, del mismo origen y vecindad hija legitima de D. Agustin Echarte y de D. Ana Josefa Bonrater, habiendose sido testigos al vider casar y velar D. Agustin Echarte y Clemente Martinero, y para que conste lo firmo.

Don Luis  
Delgado

Número 106.

Don Manuel  
Zozaya soltero,  
con D. Juan  
Rodriguez.

Oct. 18.

Guadalajara 18. de  
Abril de 1868.

En la Iglesia Parroquial de San Felipe  
des Linar, a 18. de Octubre de 1859. Conludadas  
las diligencias matrimoniales y dispensadas  
las otras menciones consiliares, y no habiendole  
resultado impedimento alguno que les  
deminiera, ni estorbase el matrimonio, yo el Pres.  
Rafel Merdiano, cura propio de ella, casé  
y velé Pinfaes Echarte a Don Manuel  
Zozaya, soltero, con D. Juan Rodriguez  
fueros testigos de sus matrimonios Don  
Martino Paya y Don Juan Melendez  
Don Felix Ramirez. Lo que para conste  
firmo.

Wedding record for a son of Vicente Zozaya & Rafaela Zepeda. Don Manuel Zozaya, bachelor and Guadalupe Rodriguez, Oct. 18, 1859, with second entry over the first on April 16, 1868. These were the parents of my grandmother, Josefa Zozaya Rodriguez. Witnesses were D. Martin Zayas, D. Francisco Medellin de Ocon, D. Elias Ramirez.



Maria de los Dolores Zozaya Rodriguez, a granddaughter of Vicente Zozaya & Rafaela Zepeda.

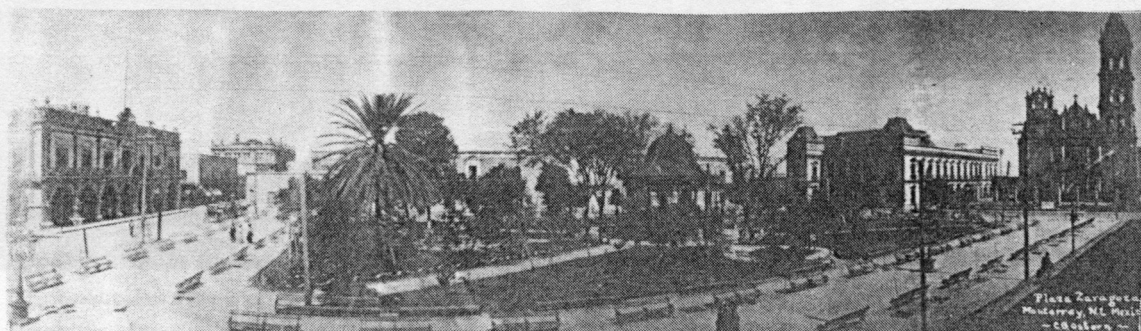


Dolores Josefa Felicitas Francisca  
L. Zozaya & Guadalupe Rodriguez. Jose Manuel  
Zozaya and Rafaela Zepeda. Photograph  
Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico



Maria Josefa de los Santos Zozaya Rodriguez, her husband Erasmo Cantú de la Peña and Angelina (l) and Maria (r), about 1889. These are my maternal grandparents. Maria, was my mother, (Dec. 30, 1886- Feb. 14, 1971). Like her mother, my mother was born in Villagrán, Tamaulipas, and died in Brownsville, Texas. Mother married Eleuterio de la Garza Cantú on September 11, 1907, at the old Iglesia de la Purísima in Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mex. Her sister married Emilio Escamilla in Brownsville, Texas in 1917.

Four Zozaya great nieces of the heroine Josefa Zozaya Valdés  
 Dolores Josefa Felicitas Francisca  
 daughters of José Manuel Zozaya & Guadalupe Rodriguez. José Manuel  
 Zozaya was a son of Vicente Zozaya and Rafaela Zepeda. Photograph  
 taken about 1938 in Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico



Monterrey's Plaza Zaragoza circa 1900. Photo by E. B. Osborn



Monterrey, Mexico on calle Mier. ( On the street called Mier) The corner house belonged to Erasmo Cantú de la Peña & wife Josefa Zozaya Rodriguez.

The second house from the corner in 1911, belonged to Juan Miguel Zozaya and his wife, Josefa "Pepa" Villafuerte.

The third and two story house belonged to my parents: Eleuterio de la Garza, hijo, (Junior), and his wife Maria Cantú Zozaya.

This home was purchased in 1909, rented from 1913 to the same family until 1977, when it was sold. This photograph was taken in 1951 by my husband, Dr. Thomas Baynes Dellinger, Ph.D.

The lady behind Josefa Zozaya R. may be Pepa Villafuerte, Angelina Cantú, later de Escamilla, next my paternal grandmother, Trinidad Cantú de de la Garza, Esperanza, an "hija de crianza" a girl who had been reared by my paternal grandmother.

It is possible to learn her surname, Carlos Garza Cantú and his wife, Esperanza Gómez Camacho, and her sister.





1911 Monterrey group photo. My brother Eleuterio de la Garza, Sept. 28, 1908-March 20, 1996, seated in front, about age 4. L to R: My maternal uncle, Arturo Cantú Zozaya, Joseph Zozaya R. de Cantú, Erasmo Cantú de la Peña, Josephina Cantú de Garcia González, 95 years old in 1995, and living with her daughter, María Luisa García Cantú de Elias in Monterrey, María Cantú de de la Garza, my mother. wife of the photographer, Eleuterio de la Garza Cantú. 2nd Row: Family of Juan Miguel Zozaya. Their names should be, Regulo, Gerónimo, and either Refugio, or her sister, Teresa Zozaya Villafuerte. The lady behind Josefa Zozaya R. may be Pepa Villafuerte, Angelina Cantú, later de Escamilla, next my paternal grandmother, Trinidad Cantú de de la Garza, Esperanza, an "hija de crianza", a girl who had been reared by my paternal grandmother. It was not possible to learn her surname. Carlos Garza Cantú and his wife Guadalupe Gómez Camacho, and her sister.



HARR: 16 Jan 1744 --194

PLACE: San Felipe, Linares, NL, Mexico

DIED:

PLACE: , Mexico

BORN:

PLACE:

DIED:

PLACE:

Maria Josefa Rosalia DE VALLE-600

BORN: 21 Feb 1770

PLACE: at home, Linares, NL, Mexico

DIED:

PLACE: , Mexico

14 Ignacio Theodorico DE VALLE-601

BORN: 3 Jan 1732

PLACE: at home, Linares, NL, Mexico

HARR: 9 Feb 1763 --187

PLACE: Linares, San Felipe, NL, Mexico

DIED:

PLACE: , Nuevo Leon, Mexico

15 Juana Francisca Ynes H VALDEZ-602

BORN: 23 Jan 1747

PLACE: Santiago, Nuevo Leon, Mexico

DIED:

PLACE: , Prob. Nuevo Leon, Mexico

Name and address of submitter:

Maria de la Garza Bellingier

1816 Springwood Lane

P. O. Box 380163

Dyessville, Texas 75438-0163

Phone: 214 293 4268

# PEDIGREE CHART

23 Oct 1996

Chart no. 1

<p>2 Jose Christobal ZOZAYA-203-----            BORN: 1785            PLACE: at home,Villagran,T,Mexico            MARR: Abt 1810 --62            PLACE: ,,,Mexico            DIED: 27 Mar 1840            PLACE: at home,Villagran,T,Mexico</p>	<p>4 Juan Miguel ZOZAYA-206-----            BORN: 1766            PLACE: at home,Montemorelos,N,Mexico            MARR: --63            PLACE: ,,,Mexico            DIED: Oct 1797            PLACE: Villagran,Borbon,T,Mexico</p>	<p>8 Juan Miguel ZOZAYA-588-----            BORN:            PLACE:            MARR: 15 Nov 1759 --145            PLACE: Montmorelos,San Mateo,,Mexico            DIED:            PLACE:            9 Leonor GOMEZ DE CASTRO-587-----            BORN: Bef 1744            PLACE: ,,,Mexico            DIED:            PLACE: ,,,Mexico</p>
<p>1 Josefa Eduarda Francisca ZOZAYA-205-----            BORN: 1822            PLACE: at home,San Carlos,T,Mexico            MARR: 14 Oct 1840 --217            PLACE: Inmaculada C.,V,T,Mexico            DIED: 1860            PLACE: ,Matamoros,Tamaulipas,Mexico            Manuel Urbano DE LA GARZA F.-992-----            Spouse</p>	<p>5 Maria Nazaria FLORES-207-----            BORN:            PLACE: ,,,Mexico            DIED:            PLACE: ,,,Mexico</p>	<p>10 Juan FLORES-2037-----            BORN:            PLACE: ,,,Mexico            MARR: --627            PLACE:            DIED: Bef 1800            PLACE: ,,,Mexico            11 Leonarda RODRIGUEZ-2038-----            BORN:            PLACE: ,,,Mexico            DIED: Bef 1800            PLACE: ,,,Mexico</p>
<p>3 Maria Josefa Gertrudis VALDEZ-204-----            BORN: 1791            PLACE: ,Linares,Nuevo Leon,Mexico            DIED: 31 Jul 1835            PLACE: at home,Villagran,W,Mexico</p>	<p>6 Julian Antonio VALDEZ-596-----            BORN:            PLACE: ,,,Mexico            MARR: 14 Jun 1788 --146            PLACE: San Phelipe,Linares,NL,Mexico            DIED:            PLACE: ,,,Mexico</p>	<p>12 -----            BORN:            PLACE:            MARR:            PLACE:            DIED:            PLACE:            13 -----            BORN:            PLACE:            DIED:            PLACE:</p>
<p>Name and address of submitter:            Maria de la Garza Dellinger            1010 Springwood Lane            P. O. Box 380163            Duncanville, Texas 75138-0163            Phone:214 298 6260</p>	<p>7 Maria Josefa Rosalia DE VALLE-600-----            BORN: 21 Feb 1770            PLACE: at home,Linares,NL,Mexico            DIED:            PLACE: ,,,Mexico</p>	<p>14 Ygnacio Theodosio DE VALLE-601-----            BORN: 3 Jun 1732            PLACE: at home,Linares,NL,Mexico            MARR: 9 Feb 1765 --147            PLACE: Linares,San Felipe,NL,Mexico            DIED:            PLACE: ,,,Nuevo Leon,Mexico            15 Juana Francisca Ynez N VALDEZ-602-----            BORN: 23 Jan 1747            PLACE: Santiago,,Nuevo Leon,Mexico            DIED:            PLACE: ,,,Prob. Nuevo Leon,Mexico</p>

## FAMILY GROUP RECORD-62

23 Oct 1996

Page 1 of 2

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HUSBAND Jose Christobal ZOZAYA-203

BORN: 1785 PLACE: at home,Villagran,Tamaulipas,Mexico  
CHR.: 12 Aug 1785 PLACE: Imm. Concepcion,Villagran,Tamaulipas,Mexico  
DIED: 27 Mar 1840 PLACE: at home,Villagran,Tamaulipas,Mexico  
BUR.: 27 Mar 1840 PLACE: Santa Maria,Villagran,Tamaulipas,Mexico  
MARR: Abt 1810 PLACE: ,,,Mexico

has other marriages

FATHER: Juan Miguel ZOZAYA-206

PARENTS' MRIN: 63

MOTHER: Maria Nataria FLORES-207

=====

WIFE Maria Josefa Gertrudis VALDEZ-204

BORN: 1791 PLACE: ,Linares,Nuevo Leon,Mexico  
CHR.: 17 Apr 1791 PLACE: San Felipe,Linares,Nuevo Leon,Mexico  
DIED: 31 Jul 1835 PLACE: at home,Villagran,Mexico,Mexico  
BUR.: 31 Jul 1835 PLACE: Cemetery,Villagran,Tamaulipas,Mexico

FATHER: Julian Antonio VALDEZ-596

PARENTS' MRIN: 146

MOTHER: Maria Josefa Rosalia DE VALLE-600

## =====

## CHILDREN

## 1. NAME: Jose Vicente ZOZAYA-148

---- BORN: Jan 1811 PLACE: Linares,,Nuevo Leon,Mexico  
M CHR.: 11 Jan 1811 PLACE: San Felipe Chur.,Linares,Nuevo Leon,Mexico  
DIED: PLACE: ,,,Mexico  
BUR.: PLACE: ,,,Mexico  
SPOUSE: Rafaela ZEPEDA-149  
MARR: 10 Feb 1849 PLACE: In. Con.,Villagran,Tamaulipas,Mexico

has other marriages  
MRIN: 51

## 2. NAME: Jose S. Francisco Xavier ZOZAYA-864

---- BORN: 1812 PLACE: at home,Villagran,Tamaulipas,Mexico  
M CHR.: 6 Mar 1812 PLACE: Imm.Concepcion,Villagran,Tamaulipas,Mexico  
DIED: PLACE: ,,,Mexico  
BUR.: PLACE: ,,,Mexico  
SPOUSE:  
MARR: PLACE:

## 3. NAME: Maria Francisca ZOZAYA-586

---- BORN: 1820 PLACE: at home,Villagran,Tamaulipas,Mexico  
F CHR.: 8 Nov 1820 PLACE: Imm. Concepcion,Villagran,Tamaulipas,Mexico  
DIED: PLACE: ,,,Mexico  
BUR.: PLACE: ,,,Mexico  
SPOUSE: Lauro ALCOCER-1869  
MARR: 1837 PLACE: Imm. Con.,Villagran,Tamaulipas,Mexico

MRIN: 560

## 4. NAME: Josefa Eduarda Francisca ZOZAYA-205

---- BORN: 1822 PLACE: at home,San Carlos,Tamaulipas,Mexico  
F CHR.: 14 Oct 1822 PLACE: Imm. Concepcion,Villagran,Tamaulipas,Mexico  
DIED: 1860 PLACE: ,Matamoros,Tamaulipas,Mexico  
BUR.: 1860 PLACE: ,Matamoros,Tamaulipas,Mexico  
SPOUSE: Manuel Urbano DE LA GARZA F.-992  
MARR: 14 Oct 1840 PLACE: Inmaculada C.,Villagran,Tamaulipas,Mexico

has other marriages  
MRIN: 217

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Phone:214 298 6260

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23 Oct 1996

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HUSBAND Jose Christobal ZOZAYA-203

Yr of Birth 1785

WIFE Maria Josefa Gertrudis VALDEZ-204

Yr of Birth 1791

## CHILDREN (continued)

5. NAME: Francisca Xaviera ZOZAYA-2055

--- BORN: 17 Oct 1823 PLACE: at home, Villagran, Tamaulipas, Mexico  
F CHR.: Oct 1823 PLACE: , Villagran, Tamaulipas, Mexico  
DIED: 3 Nov 1823 PLACE: at home, Villagran, Tamaulipas, Mexico  
BUR.: 4 Nov 1823 PLACE: Cemetery, Villagran, Tamaulipas, Mexico  
SPOUSE:  
MARR: PLACE:

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4 Sept 2012